Webvanta

HTML5 and CSS3
Web Coding for Designers
Lesson 3: Putting it All Together

Michael Slater, CEO
Lisa Irwin, Sr. Developer
course-support@webvanta.com
888.670.6793

www.webvanta.com

Welcome!

- Four sessions
  - 1: Semantic HTML
  - 2: Styling with CSS
  - **3: Putting it All Together**
  - 4: The Cool New Stuff

HTML

CSS3

Questions

- Ask questions via chat during the live course
- Be sure you have logged into the Course Portal
  - www.online-web-courses.com/html-css
  - Link to discussion group is there
  - Links to slides, sample files, and videos are there

Michael Slater
Cofounder & CEO

Lisa Irwin
Web Developer

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Goals for This Lesson

- Putting it all together!
  - Choosing fixed, fluid, or responsive layouts
  - Understanding how the browser lays out content
  - Using positioning and floats
  - Creating simple page layouts
- Using the browser's development tools

➡ 15 minutes of slides, then 45 minutes of coding and examples

Fluid and Fixed-Width Layouts

- You don't know the width of your user's browser
- A fluid layout stretches to fill the width of the browser
  - Often results in undesirably long lines of text
  - Hard to maintain proportion between text and graphics
- Most web designs today use fixed-width layouts
  - Generally 950 to 1000 pixels wide

Responsive Design

- Fluid layouts that also change their structure depending on the browser width
  - See www.bostonglobe.com
- CSS media queries allow you to deliver different CSS depending on the browser width
- Worth considering for mobile sites
  - Generally not worth added complexity for desktop sites
  - Not a place to begin when you're learning

Fixed-Height Layouts

- Many designers with print backgrounds like fixed-height web designs because they give you paper-like control over proportion
- Such layouts are counter to the web's flexibility and lead to sites that look silly on large monitors
- Internal scrollbars required for longer content, which is bad for usability
- In case it isn't clear yet, we don't recommend them!

CSS Frameworks

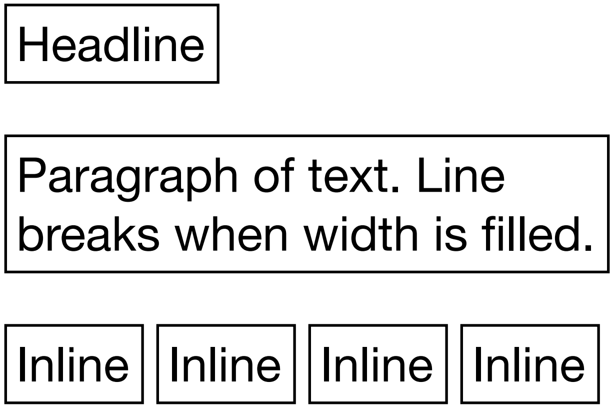
✓ CSS frameworks give you stock solutions for reliably creating multiple-column layouts and providing good typography

- You need to learn to use them, and they lead to less-optimized code

- Recommended if you are creating complete page layouts from scratch (at least until you are more experienced)
- Options to consider
  - Blueprint CSS (www.blueprintcss.org)
  - 960 Grid System (http://960.gs)
  - Skeleton (http://getskeleton.com)

Document Flow

- Browser takes HTML elements one at a time, and adds them to the page
  - Block-level elements have implicit line break before and after
  - Inline elements are placed one after another on the same line, wrapping to next line if necessary

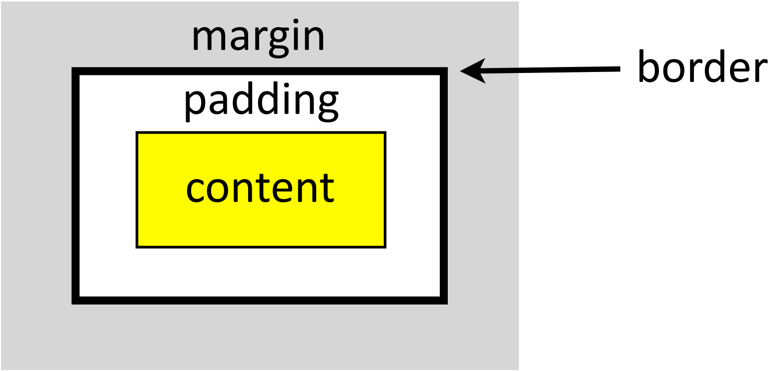


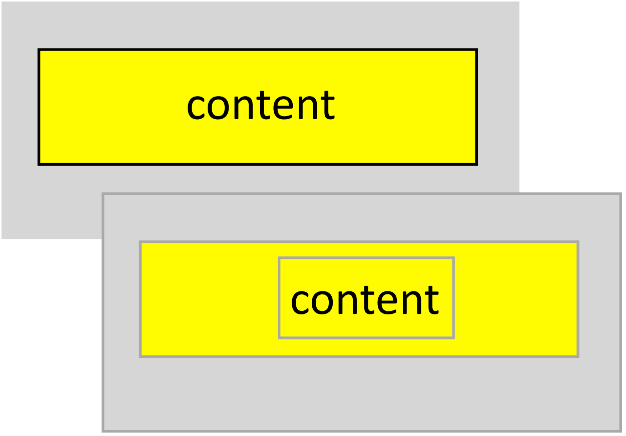
Headline

Paragraph of text. Line breaks when width is filled.

Inline Inline Inline Inline

Margins and Padding





- Controls space around and inside each element
- `width` specifies ***content width***
- Margins collapse
  - *Adjacent top and bottom margins don't add together*
  - Only largest survives

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Positioning

- **Document flow** sets position by default
- **Absolute** positioning removes an element from the document flow and sets its position
- **Relative** positioning adjusts the position relative to the next containing positioned element
- **Fixed** positioning keeps the position fixed relative to the window, not to the document
- **Floats** shift to left or right and allow document flow to continue alongside

Now Let's Build Something!

- Sample files posted on course portal for you to explore on your own

Thanks for Joining Us!

- Be sure to check the course portal for the video, slides, files, and updates
  - www.online-web-courses.com/html-css
- Let us know in the discussion group if there are areas where you are confused
  - Also what you most want to see in the final lesson